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M'KINLEY'S NOTE

Of Warning that a Reduction of the Tariff Will be Followed

BY A REDUCTION OF LABOR'S WAGES

His Great Speech Before the Home Market Club in Boston

EX-SPEAKER REED ALSO SPEAKS.

The Champions of American Protection to American Homes and American Industries at the Annual Meeting-The Lessons of the Past Two Elections-Senator Hoar and Governor-Elect Greenhalge Deliver Eloquent Speeches-The Keynote of Next Year's Campaign Sounded. Distinguished Men Present.

Boston, Mass., Nov. 24.-Twelve hundred Republicans sat down to a love feast in the big Mechanics' Hall this evening. The galleries about the hall were crowded with several thousand more, while the air was alive with enthusiasm. Governor McKinley, of Ohio, was on the speaker's platform, and he looked like a man of victory. Tom Reed, of Maine, was there also, and at his side was Governor-elect Greenhalge, of Massachusetts. Governor Fuller, of Vermont, and Congressman Cousins, of Iowa, were there.

man Cousins, of Iowa, were there.

Collector Beard, the old Republican war horse of Massachusetts, was present, and by his side sat the venerable Senator Hoar. Thomas N. Hart, expostmaster of Boston and Republican candidate for the mayor of Boston, also sat at the table reserved for the principal guests, and President Bent, of the flome Market Club, was the centre of them all. After the dinner President Bent opened the sneech-making with a brief address. He then introduced Senator George F. Hoar as the first speaker. Mr. Hoar said:

"I don't think just now that there is any occasion for the Home Market Club to disband. There is plenty of work for them to do. The party that is in power is opnosed to everything like good government and opposed to every principles ago the

is opnosed to everything like good government and opposed to every principle upon which the happiness of the employer or employe depend.

"There are certain principles that the Republican party stands by, whether in victory or in defeat. We believe that the government is a failure unlessevery man receives a reasonable compensation for his labor. We took this country thirty-two years ago, its flag dishonored, its bonds below par, its credit almost gone, treason and revolution rampant in twelve states out of thirty-one, and we left it at the height of presperity. Eight short months of Democratic rule, the apprehension of three years more of Democratic rule, has brought us to our present condition. It is the duty our present condition. It is the duty of the Home Market Club to do its ut-most to bring its country back."

GOVERNOR-ELECT GREENHALGE, Governor-elect Frederic L. Greenhalge then spoke as follows:

"One of the chief ends and aims of government is to give so far as government may give security and prosperity to every home in the land. And day by day we are nearing the point where apparently conflicting interests and rights are to be brought in just and harmonious relations. You cannot accept the casy maxim 'to buy in the cheapest and to sell in the dearest market' until you

have arranged to pay the running expenses of your business and make a fair adjustment of these expenses. One of the first stepr toward giving security and prosperity to the home is to give security and prosperity to the home market and to establish permanent and profitable reciprocal relations between the American producer and the Ameri-

can consumer "Gentleman, to few men in their life time has God vouchsafed the great vin-dication which has come to William McKinley. 'They that sat in the gate

McKinley. 'They that sat in the gate spoke against him, and he had become the song of the drunkards.' Now his vindication has been borne to the four corners of the earth on the voice of millions, among which rose high and clear the voice of Massachusetts. The vidication of another great leader of the party began even earlier, the leader of parliamentary reform, Thomas B. Reed. Not only was he the great speaker of the Fifty-first Congress, but he become the real speaker of the Fifty-second and Fifty-third Congresses, if anything was to be done. But over and above all stands the vindication of the Republi-can party. In 1890 the people, hasty and impatient, served notice to quit on and impatient, served notice to quit on that party. Yet while working out its notices in the last two years of its term it put the country in order, gave peace, security and prosperity to all within its borders and left a record which will form a bright page in the country's history. What honest Democrat can look with pleasure or pride on the history of his party since March 4, 1893? Where shall he look for comfort? At home or abroad, on lands or sea? In domestic or diplomatic relations? But domestic or diplomatic relations? But

another change has come, "The elections just held will promote cheerfulness and hope. Confidence is even now coming back to resulmate the hurt of business. Follow up your advance. Hold what you have gained. To-day win back Boston, and then in 1894 win back Congress, and in 1896 win back the whole country from ocean to

M'KINLEY SPEAKS.

Governor William McKinley, of Ohio, was received with clamorous applause, which shook the great hall to

its foundation. He said:
"This year in Massachusetts, as in "This year in Massachusetts, as in Ohio, politics was business and business was politics, and united they triumphed. It was discovered that business rests upon confidence and certainty, and industry is only the agency to meet the wants of mankind. While to neet the wants of mankind. While the wants of mankind are the great fac-tor in our industrial prosperity, the ability to gratify these wants is essen-tial. The manufacturer makes cloth be-cause the merchant wants it and can give

ample security for payment, and the merchant wants it because hisgcustomers want it and are able to pay him for his investment with a profit. If the great consuming classes are cut off in their income and wages the merchant's sales degline, and when this occurs the manufacturer's orders declined and whon they decline the demand for labor declines, and the workman's wages decline. If capital cannot get a profit out of its investment, it will not work and capital does not work while labor is idde. When labor is idle wages reach the lowest point, even to the few who are employed. Capital must have faith in the future. It must be able to calculate the content of the content of the content of the content of the calculate on the future. merchant wants it be

A BAD PRESCRIPTION.

"The common expression that the tariff could not affect business is little heard now. Free trade, or a revenue tariff, is the remedy of those who differ with us on the question. More foreign goods more easily obtained is the prescription offered by our political opponents as sure to reopen our idle mills. Will it help? Will it do it? Free trade cannot rekindle the fires of our factories, or free trade cannot increase our production at home. No holy crease our production at home. Nobody advocates it with any such view. Its whole aim is to increase foreign impor-tations, which increase must of necestations, which increase must of necessity diminish like domestic production.

There can be but one of two results to
follow the introduction of free trade or
a revenue tariff. Either domestic production will be diminished or the wages
of labor will be diminished, or both,
and either or both are results which
should meet with prompt condemnation
from the great body of the Americanpeople.

people.
"Is there anybody any longerin doubt about the real trouble in the country to-day? The President of the United States in his August message announced a great fact. He said: 'It may be true that the embarrassments from which the business of the country is suffering are as much from the evils ap-prehended as from those which actually exist." This is true. Remove the ap-prehension of the threatoned tariff legislation, remove the fear of the promised free trade bill and confidence will return. It was this fear which found expression in the recent elections of the expression in the recent elections of the people and these, however they may be regarded in certain quarters, were an impressive protest against the party which created the fear. We have everything this year we had last but good times. If a free and full expression could be had, there is scarcely a state of the Union which would record its majority vote in lawyr of the trade are a purely revenue. layor of free trade or a purely revenue tariff. I am firm in the conviction that the preponderating sentiment of the country was for a protective tariff in '92 and is now.

THE PEOPLE FOR PROTECTION.

"The verdict of last year was not against the protective system, and, if the party in power so interprets it, it the party in power so interprets it, it will do so at its own peril as a party and at the peril of the vast invested interests of the country. There is not a state, if its real sentiment could be had to-day, but would advise Congress to keep its hands off the present tariff and leave any revision which experience may prove to be necessary to the friends of the protective system; not a Democratic representative from an infriends of the protective system; not a Democratic representative from an industrial state, who, if he would voice the true sentiments of his constituents to-day, but would vote against the proposed raid upon our industries. What would be more welcome to the business interests of the country, to the wate workers of the country, and overy true American interest than the assurance that this Congress would adjourn without dealing with the industrial interests of the country. Business is now waiting on the uncertainty of Congress soon to convene, or to be more exact, upon the certainty of unfriendly legislation when it does convene, and while business is waiting the laborer is while business is waiting the laborer is sound the note of warning here to-night I wish it might reach every corner of the country, that every reduction of the tariff will be followed by a reduction of wages; that every cut in the tariff rates will be followed by a cut in the wages rates. The effect of the proposed tariff legislation, whether intended or not, is an unerring blow at labor, which will be instantly felt in the home of every operative in the United States."

REED'S ADDRESS. Congressman Thomas B. Reed spoke

next. He said:

"We have had a glorious victory, but that is only the beginning of the war. We have three years belore us; three years of sober endeavor; we must not let the intoxication of victory overcome

"Where are we to-day? The people "Where are we to-day? The people all over the country realize the fact of the depression which the country is now undergoing. I have the greatest hope for the future. No one supposed that the result would be so tremendous. In Massachusetts we prevented the establishment of a dynasty of Russells. tablishment of a dynasty of Russells.

Iowa stands firmly in the Republican party, and New York, which we had given up as irredeemable without a special act of grace, gave up by the ini act of grace, gave up by the simultaneous will of its people and joined the ranks of the Republican party. Both houses of the New York legislature represent the true faith of the people. You have one great before you, the duty of the people. You have one great duty is a county where the majority will rule sooner or later."

Other speakers were Congressman Consins, of Iowa, and Hon. William Chance, of New York.

PROSPECTS GOOD

For a Busy Season in the Iron Trade According to Mr. Jarrett.

PITTSBURGH, PA., Nov. 22.—Secretary John Jarrett, of the Association of Iron and Steel Sheet Manufacturers, said today that business had already bright ened up since the settlement of sheet mill scale last Wednesday. said a manufacturer told him he had received an order the day after the scale was settled which would keep his mills running for two months at least. The contract has been pending on the settlement of the scale, and could not settlement of the scale, and out not have been taken unless the 10 per cent reduction had been conceded. Mr. Jarrett said he had received communi-cations from six different manufac-turers to-day stating they had all received orders since the signing of the scale and prospects for business this winter were good.

POWDERLY'S GRIP LOST

On the Knights of Labor-Quly One of His Nominees for the Executive Board Elect-ed-A Deadlock on the Others.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Nov. 24.—General Master Workman Powderly backed water in the session of the general assembly of the Knights of Labor this morning and endeavored to placate the strong opposing forces by presenting a new list of delegates from among whom four would be chosen to the general executive board.

The men he named to-day were: John The mon he named to-day wore: John Dewlin, Detroit; A. W. Wright, Canada; Hugh Cavanaugh, Cincinnati; John Costello, Pittsburgh; T. B. Maguire, New York; J. P. Duncan, Indian Territory; J. H. Robertson, Arkansas, and P. H. Quinn, Rhode Island. With the exception of the first three, the names were all new. were all new.

The entire time of the session was taken up in discussing the names and warm speeches were made for and against each candidate. Most of the men were favorable to Mr. Powderly, but several of them suited the Hayes

The afternoon session was more than usually interesting. After Mr. Powder-ly had been made to recognize the posi-tion his brother knights had been brought to bear upon him, he nevertheless endeavored to have his list looked upon with favor.

Ballotting for the new general execu-

tive board commenced early in the aiternoon. V. B. McGuire, of New York, was the only one of the new nom-inces who succeeded in getting enough votes to elect him. Ballot after ballot was taken for the remaining seven men but no result was reached. The election had to be declared suspended until to-morrow morning. After adjournment there was a great gathering of claimants, and the name of each nominee was presented in the most effective manner. This was keptup even during the dispute hour and at the reception at

manner. This was keptup even during the dinner hour and at the reception at Knights of Labor headquarters."

It is said by those on the inside that if peace could be declared for a short time between the hostile factions the affairs of the order might be better looked after. A delegate said to-night: "There is entirely too much personality displayed by both Mr. Powderly and Mr. Hayes in this assembly, and my idea is that if they would discontinue their personalities for a time we could do more and better business.

THE LEHIGH STRIKE.

Dynamite Cartridges Found Near Rochester-The Strikers Deny All Knowledge of

ROCHESTES, N. Y., Nov. 24.-Five dynamite cartridges, each about eight inches long and two inches in diameter, were found shortly before 3 o'clock this afternoon under the platform leading afternoon under the platform leading to the section bosses house about a hundred feet away from the Lehigh tracks and a mile south of the passenger depot. They are not of the ordinary kind used in blasting and no blasting has been done in that neighborhood recently. One of these cartridges would have wrecked a train if properly used. They were tied together, and evidently had been placed hurriedly there to hide them. Frank McLaughlin was walking down a spur of the track which leads to the house when his eye lit on the bundle. He had seen dynamite before and tenderly lifted the bundle he carried it to the office of Chief Detective Ratden.

den.

Officers are at work trying to ascertain who is responsible for the dynamite's presence. The strikers' committee disclaim all knowledge of the affair. Trains are running irregularly with no passengers. The company is still enrolling men to take the strikers' classes. About 400 have been enrolled. places. About 400 have been enrolled here.

FIGHT TO A FINISH,

All Hope of a Compromise of the Lehigh Strike is at an End.
WILKESBARRE, PA., Nov. 24.—The

fight between the Lehigh Valley railroad and its employes is now on a finish. The men begin to realize this for the first time. There was hope all along. until to-day, that a compromise might be affected, but now that hope has van-ished. The ray of sunshine that pierced the gloom this morning and gave en-couragement to the hope that the strike was nearing an end, was dispelled by the following communication to Chair-Rice from Mesers. Simpson and Watkins, the coal operators' delegates at the operators' meeting to meet Mr. Wilbur and see if he would not assent to a hearing. The railroaders in the matter at issue say: "Owing to your insisting upon the re-instatement of all employes, our nego-

tiations for a conference have failed. Mr. Wilbur is standing by his circular of November 21 in its entirety."

At Elmira.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Nov. 24.-This has een a quiet day at Sayre and the strikers this afternoon almost entirely deserted the depot and yards. They have been well behaved. Their surprise was great when they were informed late this afternoon that the sheriff had sent for 100 deputies to help guard the yards. The men say that there is nothing for the forty already on duty to do, and there is no reason for the additional draft except to make trouble and then blame them for it.

No Troops Ordered Out.

PITTSBURGH, PA., Nov. 24.-It was re ported here this afternoon that the Sixteenth Regiment, N. G. P., had been ordered to proceed to Bradford to protect the property of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company. In response to a telegram Adjutant General Greenland sent the following to Lieutenant Colonel

Connelly, of Pittsburgh:
"There is nothing in the report that
the Sixteenth, or any regiment of the
second brigade has been ordered out. The troubles along the line will be set-tled without the use of troops."

A Reported Explosion.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 24.-The Le high officers in this city has received information that to-night at about 8 o'clock, engine No. 804 blew up. Engineer Cooley, Conductor Bender and a

A LONG FREE LIST.

Including Coal, Iron Ore, Wool and Lumber, in the Wilson Bill.

SLASHES AT THE INDUSTRIES

Of the Country Right and Left, Especially the Iron Industries-It is Expected that the Heavy Reductions Will Increase Importations Which Means that Foreign Products Will be Used in Place of American Articles-The Committee Refuses to Hear Protests, Except from Political Favorites-A Forecast of the Bill,

New York, Nov. 24.—The Herald's Washington correspondent says he is able to send an accurate outline of the tariff bill as far as determined.

The free list will include nearly all the raw and crude materials which enter into manufacture. Wools, hair, camel and goat, bituminous coal iron ore, lumber, salt, silver, lead ore, flax, hemp and jute and a large number of chemicals will all be free of duty when the new bill takes effect.

This will be the chief benefit to manufacturers afforded by the new measure, but they will also get the benefit, in a number of cases of an extension of time from three to six months to work off accumulated stocks before the reduced duties on finished products take effect. This will be true of woolen goods and probably of manufactures of linen. It is doubtful if any discrimination of this sort is made in regard to manufactures of iron, which will have to submit to some considerable cuts.

some considerable cuts.

The specific duties on bottles, glassware and plate glass may possibly be retained, but they will be decidedly reduced, and plate glass is likely to be put at a uniform and ad valorem rate of

put at a uniform and ad valorem rate of forty per cent.

Steel rails will probably be put at \$8 or \$9 a ton. Rails will be one of the few articles on which a specific duty will be retained. Pig fron will probably be put at five per cent ad valorem, as proposed in the last Congress, and per iron will be reduced at least fifty. bar iron will be reduced at least fifty

per cent
Tin plate will be charged one cent
per pound, and increased imports are counted upon to make the revenue nearly great as under the present duty of two and two-tenths cents. The specific duties on cutlery will be abolished, and an ad valorem duty be

substituted

substituted.

Block tin will go back on the free list, where it was before the enactment of the McKinley bill, and copper ore will follow it upon the same list.

A uniform ad valorem duty will be imposed upon finished manufactures of wood, but logs will be free.

The textile schedules will not suffer quite so much as china and metals, for there will be a few duties.

Intextile schedules will not suffer quite so much as the china and metals,

The textile schedules will not suffer quite so much as the china and metals, for there will be few duties, if any, higher than 40 per cent advalorem. Specific duties and compensatory duties will almost universally be wiped out. The committee believes that a deduction of 5 or 10 per cent in the silk duties will yield as much revenue as at present. Woolen goods will follow substantially hte rates of the Springer bill, but some of the cheaper goods, especially cloth, will be put in a separate class at 30 per cent. The rate on nearly all manufactures of cotton will be 40 per 30 per cent. The rate on nearly all manufactures of cotton will be 40 per cent. This will include hosiery. Manufactures of flax, hemp and jute will be greatly reduced in view of the placing of the raw material on the free list. Binding twine is likely to be made free of duty. The high duties imposed on agricultural products will be mercilessly slashed. A duty will be retained on lemons and oranges, but several other fruits will go upon the free list. The duty on wrapper tobacco will be re-duced to \$1.00, or \$1.50 per pound when unstemmed, and 50 cents more per pound when stemmed.

An advalorem rate of 25 per cent will

An advance hate of the probably be fixed on all grades of sugar, although this is one of the questions still open. The poorer grades of sugar come in at a lower figure. The duty on gloves will be reduced. The internal groves will be recuced. The internal revenue features of the bill are sub-stantially agreed upon, except the form of the income tax. There will be no

increase on beer or tobacco or cigars.

The only change will be on whisky.

The additions to the free list will cause considerable losses of revenue, and while reductions of duty are and while reductions of dity are counted upon to produce increased im-ports, this effect may not appear for a year or two. The proposed duty on sugar will bring in about \$30,000,000 and it is thought that some \$30,000,000 or \$40,000,000 will be needed from the increase in the whisky taxes and from the income tax.

THE INCOME TAX.

An Associated Press dispatch says: The Democratic members of the wave and means committee are experiencing much difficulty in their endeavors to complete the new tariff bill and have it ready for submission to their Republican colleagues at the meeting of the full committee on Monday next. There is still considerable difference of opinion in the committee upon certain items of the bill, and at this stage the details of the internal revenue schedule and the income tax provisions are yet incom-plete and somewhat indefinite. Indeed plete and somewhat indefinite. Indeed strong influence has been brought to bear within the last forty-eight hours to induce the committee to abandon altogether the income tax provisions, but the position of Messra. McMillin, Bryan, Whiting and others has been so resolute in favor of this policy that it appears impossible for the committee to abandon the income tax fully without hopewall wilding the Democratic party. lessly dividing the Democratic party. Such action on the part of the com-mittee would result in a minority re-port being presented to the house.

It seems probable, however, that the

real estate and other property in this country owned or controlled by aliens, as well as to require the stamping of certain documents and a special license of certain classes of business. The members freely admrt to-day that the details of the income tax provision will

be last agreed upon.

As the work of the committee nears a close the pressure of the various industries likely to be affected for some information of the character of the measformation of the character of the measure, or for a hearing in protest against the contemplated legislation becomes more and more intense. Most of them, however, are unsuccessful in getting the ear of Chairman Wilson or any other of the members of the committee, as the sessions are held behind closed doors, and the officers of the committee are intensed to permit no cards to be handand the officers of the committee are instructed to permit no cards to be handed in. Considerable feeling was to-day engendered among some of the gentlemen desiring to be heard by the facility with which Isador Strauss and his brother and partner in business from New York succeeded in entering the sacred presence of the committee.

The sub-committee on internal rayes

The sub-committee on internal revenue is still at work apart of the other members and will probably conclude its labors some time to-morrow night. No changes of importance are contemplated in the internal revenue tax on tobacco or beer, though it is probable there will be a slight increase in the whisky tax.

. THE HAWAIIAN SITUATION

As Much of a Mystery as Ever—The State Department Gives Out No Information, Those Cipher Dispatches.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 24.-If President Cleveland is disturbed over the Hawaiian situation he did not show it to-day. At the close of a long cabinet meeting Secretary Lamont remained with him for some time. Then Secretary Gresham called and remained a short time.

After his departure, the President and Mrs. Cleveland came down stairs and entered a carriage to enjoy a drive in the crisp air.

There has been a general belief that the President would discuss the Ha-walian question in his message, and more interest than ever has been manifested in the document on this account. No news can be expected from Hawaii until after the message is sent to Congress, and it was thought in discussing the matter the President would necessarily refer to the instructions that had been given Minister Willis and inform Congress of what he expected had taken place in the islands in view of the in-

structions.

But it was stated at the white house that this matter can easily be avoided by an allusion to the Hawaiian affair in by an allusion to the Hawaiian aliar in the regular message, with the statement that it will be treated in a special message on the subject to be submitted when further and expected information has been received. This being the case, those who are awaiting a direct statement of the policy of the administration, further than which has been officially announced in the letter of Secretary Gresham to the President, will be disappointed. will be disappointed.

NO MORE NEWS.

It was hoped that after the cabinet meeting Secretary Gresham would conmeeting Secretary Gresham would con-sent to give out some additional in-formation on Hawaii, but when seen after the meeting by a number of nows-paper men he said that he had no news to give out, and seemed to resent even an inference that he had any informa-tion. There is good reason for believ-ing that the dispatch received by the steamer Alameda was considered at the cabinet meeting to-day.

steamer Alameda was considered at the cabinet meeting to-day.

The consideration seemed to have resulted in a determination not to enlighten the public any further on what it is proposed to do in Honolulu or what has already been done, but to allow it to wait upon the regular means of communication.

The impression in the minds of those about the state department who have

about the state department who have not actual information as to the depart-ment's secrets is deepening into a con-viction that some day during the past week was the time agreed upon for the execution of the instructions Minister Willis carried to Honolulu with him.

THE CIPHER DISPATCHES.

It is recalled that the special commissioners who came to this country after the revolution last January to propose annexation came in a char tered steamer. It costs \$5,000 to \$6,000 to make the trip. Steamers are available at Honolulu if any one has the money and disposition to make the

money and dispension of the next trip. It is possible news may be received by such means before the next steamer arrives at Anckland on December 7 or at Victoria on the 9th.

It has developed that the dispatches received by the state department from Hawaii have been in the navy department cipher, as has been generally supposed. It will be remembered that Mr. Blount's instructions were to use the navy department cipher when he de-sired, and that he could avail himself of the kindness of Admiral Skerrett to transmit a dispatch.

It does not appear that Mr. Blount used the navy cipher while he was in Honolulu, and it is supposed he was unwilling to entrust to Admiral Sker-rett the information and ideas he was sending to Washington. It is now be-lieved that Minister Willis' dispatches have come in the regular state department cipher.

Ate Poisoned Cakes

PARKERSBURG, W. VA., Nov. 24.— Washington Butts, his wife, daughter and son were] poisoned by eating cakes covered with strychnine. All are in a critical condition. Butts found a bottle of whisky and some cakes in a field, and supposing them to be some hunter's lunch took them home.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS. William Forman (colored) was hanged at Norfolk, Va., yesterday for the mur-der of his mistress.

Wealthy residents along the famous lake shore drive in Chicago are indig-nant because the name of the thoroughfare has been changed to Palmer Boul vard, in honer of Mrs. Potter Palmer,

In the great billiard match at Chicago gineer Cooley, Conductor Bender and a fireman, name unknown, are seriously injured. They were non-union men. The accident took place about thirty-eight miles this side of Sayre. The engine was pulling an east-bound freight.

In the free and match at Chrago last night the score stood Ives, 890; schaefer, 467. Total score: Ives, 3200; sweeping character that was at first schaefer, 2,695. Average last night, contemplated. The present plans are lives, 471-17; Schaefer, 2215-16. High-to impose a tax on legacies, on incomes est runs: Ives, 458, 116, 74 and 72; of large corporations, on the incomes of Schaefer, 114, 69 and 99.

GONE UP IN SMOKE.

The Pride of Columbus, Ohio, Totally Destroyed by Fire.

THE SPLENDID HOTEL CHITTENDEN

And Two Theatres, With a Loss of Three Quarters of a Million Dollars, The Performance was About to Begin in the Henrietta and Park Theas tres When the Fire Broke Out, But the Audiences Dispersed Without a Panic-A Number of Business Places Burned Out - Insurance Small.

COLUMBUS, Nov. 24.—About 8 o'clock this evening as the orchestra was playing the opening overture at the Henrietta Theatrefor the opening of a play by the Felix Morris Company, the manager announced there was a fire in the rear and requested the audience to quietly retire.

All passed out in order. The fire originated in the auditorium, an uncompleted portion of the structure, and communicated to the theatre proper.

It soon became evident that the new Chittenden Hotel, which was a portion of the same structure, connected by a of the same structure, connected by a bridge, would also burn. Within two hours the whole of the quarter block had been burned over, entailing a loss estimated at from \$500,000 to \$700,000. The buildings are estimated at \$300,000 and were owned by H. T. Chittenden, who did not carry more than \$50,000 insurance. The loss of the Hotel Chittenden Company composed of Shoup and Cowen, is estimated at \$100,000 in furniture alone. The Park Theatre, in the same block, was also consumed.

A.sensational drama was being presented by Gray and Stephens at the The loss of Dickson and Talbott at both theatres will be about \$10,000 or \$15,

The loss of Dickson and Talbott at both theatres will be about \$10,000 or \$15,000. Firms who occupied business rooms in the buildings were the Ohio Savings and Trust Company, whose loss will be about \$5.000; a caloon, shoe and drug store and a small clothing house were completely destroyed. The loss of Felix Morris & Co., is about \$2,000 on wardrobes which were burned. burned.

Harvey Thompson, a janitor, who was engaged about the Henrietta theatre, was killed while trying to lay a hose to fight the fire inside the building, when he was cut off by the flames and perished.

THE DETROIT FIRE.

Only One of the Five Bodies Recovered. DETROIT, Nov. 24,-All night long and this morning the firemen poured water

on the smouldering ruins of Edson, Moore & Co.'s dry goods building, which was burned yesterday with such fatal As soon as the debris was cool enough to permit it being done, a search for the five dead bodies was commenced. About noon a charred mass of flesh was un-earthed. It was the body of a large man, but the features were so badly

burned that it was impossible to identify the remains.
Search for the other unfortunates was

continued, but with little hope of suc-cess, as it is thought that they were consumed entirely.

The Palms estate, which owned the building, is being consured on all sides for not providing better means of escape for those employed there.

A PLAIN PROPOSITION.

The Right of Brazil to Fit Out War Vessels in this Country Undisputed.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24,-"The Canadian lawyer and his friend need not worry," said Mr. William M. Ivins, legal adviser to the Brazilian Legation in the United States when interviewed by a repre-sentative of the Associated Press this evening. "The shipment of arms and

ammunition are entirely legal.
"The America is a Brazilian public vessel under the constitution of the United States and the decisions of the supreme court of the United States it is perfectly proper and legal to sell either ships or other material of war to any foreign state with which the United States is at peace, provided the same are not sold for use against any foreign state with which the United States is at

'Admiral Mello is an insurgent and a rebel, and according to the municipal law of Brazil, and according to the inter-national law, he is a pirate.

"The United States government has refused to recognize him as a beliger-erent, and there is therefore no infrac-tion of neutality by the United States or of the international law relating to

neutrality.
"American manufacturers and shipbuilders have the same rights consequently to sell to the duly recognized overnment of Brazil that England or France has, and each of those govern-ments is doing exactly the same thing, and we have exactly the same right to sell to Brazii that we have to sell to Peru or Chile or France or Italy. The Canadian lawyers need not allow their brains to be unnecessarily disturbed by the question.

"On the other hand any attempts to supply Mello as a robel or an insur-gent, whose belligerency was not recog-ognized by the United States, would be clear violation of the international aw of the United States. "Mello's disadvantage is that be in

wrong. The advantage of the constitu-tional government of Brazil is that it is

Stenmship News.

New York, Nov. 24.—Arrived, Ger-manic, Liverpool. SOUTHAMPTON, Nov. 24.—Arrived, steamer Berlin, New York.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia, fair, continued cold wester-winds; warner Sunday.
For Western Pounsylvania and Ohlo, fair, ex-cettling local snow at lake stations; westerly rinds, diminishing in force.

THE TEMPERATURE VENTERDAY,
as firmished by C. Schrape, druggist, corner
Market and Fourteenth streets.

7 a. m. 24 | 3 p. m. 20 9 a. m. 25 | 7 p. m. 27 12 m. 29 | Weather—Changeable,